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Circulation During November

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of November, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1 (Sunday).....	108,400	17 (Sunday).....	108,400
2.....	98,470	18.....	108,750
3.....	98,550	19.....	102,820
4.....	102,150	20.....	102,250
5.....	100,000	21.....	102,250
6.....	100,120	22 (Sunday).....	102,710
7.....	104,230	23.....	102,540
8 (Sunday).....	108,100	24.....	102,320
9.....	102,410	25.....	103,640
10.....	101,880	26.....	105,230
11.....	103,000	27.....	102,350
12.....	102,370	28.....	102,500
13.....	101,740	29 (Sunday).....	100,400
14.....	103,780	30.....	102,400
15 (Sunday).....	108,450		

Total for the month.....3,007,470

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....70,903

Net number distributed.....3,026,567

Average daily distribution.....100,883

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of November was 7.50 per cent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of December.

J. F. FARISH,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S 1904 FAIR

THE CLERGY IN POLITICS.

In the promotion of Father James T. Coffey to the pastorate of St. Leo's and to membership in the Council of Cardinals, Archbishop John J. Glennon has made an appointment which appeals to the better citizenship of St. Louis, regardless of their various religious persuasions.

In his letter to Father Coffey conveying the news of his selection Archbishop Glennon took occasion to comment upon the efforts of the pastor of St. John's in behalf of civic reforms. The effect of his letter was to indorse the action of Father Coffey in stepping from the seclusion of priesthood to take a part in the struggle being waged for the betterment of St. Louis, both socially and politically.

It goes without saying that the clergy of all denominations are passively and actively, so far as denunciation from the pulpit goes, aligned with the laymen who are endeavoring to drive corruption out of official life, to better and to bring about the enforcement of the laws. But the activity of the ministry does not often transcend circumscribed bounds. It does not fight hand to hand.

Father Coffey has done this. His former parish, St. John's, is in the center of the Butler-dominated district. He denounced the evils which Butlerism permitted to flourish, and he denounced the Butlers for permitting them to flourish. He encountered the opposition of the Butlers, and was compelled to undergo no little criticism based on the vague assertion that he had stepped outside the province of the priest in involving himself in public affairs. He has been by some derisively termed the "priest in politics." But he has continued in the quiet but determined conduct of his campaign against the various phases of municipal misgovernment with which he came most directly in contact. Whether or not all can agree to everything that he advocates, there is no question as to the influence for good which he has had and still has. To him in his capacity as the "priest in politics" the public owes a vote of thanks.

That this purely secular view of Father Coffey's work coincides with the ecclesiastical view as expressed in Archbishop Glennon's appointment will be deemed right and as it should be by the community at large. Municipal reform is intimately allied with moral reform, which brings the matter clearly within the province of the churches. Here is the one point of contact between secular and clerical spheres. Upon this one ground the congregations and the clergy of each and all churches can and should join forces with the veriest atheist, agnostic, skeptic or freethinker.

WAR NOT IMMINENT.

If Russia and Japan have settled their differences in the Orient, the civilized world has cause to rejoice. Such a contest could result only in enormous sacrifice of life, and could end only in the humiliation of Japan—a growing power in the progress of which every American is interested.

The fact remains that events are being so shaped and boundaries are being so readjusted in the Russo-Japanese spheres of influence that a final struggle seems inevitable.

Despite the long-continued passive alliance between the United States and Russia, this country is opposed to Russia's securing an undisputed dominance of Asiatic affairs. If, then, a struggle between Russia and Japan must come, the United States desire that it come at a time when Japan may find outside assistance at hand and ready.

England, the great amorphous China and Japan are directly concerned in seeing to it that, eventually, the Russian encroachment is limited. England must guarantee the safety of India and its other Southern Asia territory from Russian influence. China aspires to a restoration of the integrity of its Empire. And Japan is young and enthusiastic over its imperialistic policy.

These three, probably, will fight the fight against

Russia. The United States are concerned commercially, but hardly to the extent of armed protest. Germany is like the United States.

The struggle will be one of the great wars of the future, but that it is of the future is reason for general felicitation. The time is not ripe.

MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS.

One of the surest signs of a radical revolution in the systems of municipal government is a steady contraction of the legal distinction between the governmental and the private powers of cities. Under the new conditions powers which lately were strictly private are becoming official functions, with the result that municipalities are acquiring greater capacity for promoting the general welfare.

Providing light and water for inhabitants is not a necessary governmental function, although the maintenance of police and fire protection are. Cities which do furnish water and light are exercising private rights, and the legal supposition might be that the rights are exercised not only for affording conveniences to the public but for profit to the municipalities.

The fundamental revolution in progress need not disturb legal theories, but it will rid ancient practices of many perplexing and injurious anomalies and will enable municipalities to prevent sundry losses and abuses. When municipalities have as much power in the doing as in the giving, they will have more power to curtail private monopoly over public utilities and more power to extend municipal jurisdiction in the interest of the people.

Cities have power to grant franchises for lighting, for water-supply service, for street railways and for other public-service enterprises. They may delegate their private powers to private corporations and even deny themselves, at least passively, supervision over the service. Yet, paradoxically, many of them lack legal authority to engage in these enterprises as municipal ventures, and among those which hold the power to construct and operate plants on a quasi-commercial plan many are restricted from raising funds for executing the purposes.

While the legal distinction between private and governmental functions may stand as a permanent theory, in the administration of government the distinction is growing less marked. The private powers may exist as private powers, but they are being merged with the governmental powers in such a manner that in many of the more common utilities the distinction is being lost.

There is a necessity for this tendency. Franchise grants have been abused. Extended chiefly for public benefit, they have been used too frequently and too generally for private benefit alone. In all matters in which the service of the public is concerned, public interests are paramount, and it is only a step to the conclusion that within defined limits the private and governmental powers of cities are identical.

Public opinion is harmonizing in the decision that the private powers of municipalities should be enlarged. Municipalities should have power to engage in public-utility enterprises. They have the power to grant privileges to private concerns, and they should be able to assume such privileges themselves. Municipalities may not wish to exercise all such powers, but they should have the right to follow their discretion.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

St. Louis is the logical place for both of the national conventions. It is to be hoped and it is expected that this view will be taken by the Republican National Convention.

The only doubt lies in the one question: Will St. Louis be able to take care of a convention and a World's Fair at the same time?

A committee composed of leading business and professional men, including World's Fair officials, is in Washington prepared with the facts and figures which will prove the ability of this city to handle the crowds and to provide a suitable hall for the convention meetings. The representations to be made by this committee will be convincing and the managers of the Republican party cannot in reason do other than locate the convention at St. Louis.

Whatever benefit might accrue to the Fair by reason of the conventions is its due, because the great Exposition is in part a national enterprise. And it is to be the biggest show in the history of nations. Each and every delegate would be pleased if his duties should take him to the World's Fair City. Let us have the convention.

WHAT HAPPENED TO FREEMAN.

This good gentleman of Cass County first courted trouble by means of a want ad, which he composed as follows:

Ladies, you attention, please. If you are hunting a husband I shall be easily found; I am 61 years of age and money is no object to or with me, but a good woman is.

This lottery ticket, as it were, drew a widow. Mr. Freeman says that the lady informed him that she was worth \$15,000, and he, heedlessly, courted her. Incidentally telling her that he was a rich farmer. Afterwards, to a jury of twelve peers, he explained that he had lied to her. Said he: "It was as big a wallower as I ever told, and I've told some in my time. I lied to her about that. My only excuse is that I was redhot to get her. And I hold that all's fair in courtin' and hoes tradin'." I tell you, when I thought she was worth \$15,000 she looked mighty good to me. I tell you, men, money comes pretty high makin' any woman look good. She may have a hip knocked down or two or three splint knots and spavins, but if she's got money she looks as clean-cut and smooth-limbed as a young colt. Yes sir, this one looked mighty sweet to me till I found out she had nothin' on earth. Her beauty just seemed to fade away with that \$15,000, and I soured on her right there."

According to reports, the lady had borrowed \$45 of him. "When I found out that she didn't have nothin'," he continued to the jury, "I just natcherally went back on her and demanded that \$45. When she wouldn't pay it I had her arrested. Maybe I hadn't ought to do that. If I had it to do over again I wouldn't do it. But hindsight is always better than foresight."

The jury likewise considered that he "hadn't ought to do it," and they awarded the lady \$1,000 damages against him for false arrest.

This suit somehow gives the suggestion that all's not as open and aboveboard as it should be in matrimony and in the negotiations leading thereto. This same Mr. Freeman, who is 65 years old, instead of 51, as his ad set forth, admits that he has been engaged so many times that he can't remember 'em all, and by his own statement he seems to have been out after the dough each time. And, upon the whole, the evidence showed that in the present case the parties "wa'n't particularly stuck on each other."

The \$1,000 verdict should have a salutary effect, generally. For the good of the institution of marriage, more of our insincere and sordid old gals ought to be punished. On the other hand, there is not much sympathy for the widows who consent to be wooed through the medium of a matrimonial ad, and then misrepresent their fiscal conditions. Though Jove, perhaps, laughs at lovers' perjuries, he surely must be sickened at the false returns of those impecunious old dodderers who

would turn the sacred temples into money markets. The lovers that Jove and all mankind love are of a very different order.

SEPARATE GARBAGE.

After January 1 the hauling company will make daily collections of garbage, in strict compliance with the terms of its contract with the city. But it will be obliged to collect only that garbage which is put in a proper receptacle and in a convenient place where the collector can get it. The contract so specifies.

Confronted with the duty of enforcing the agreement literally, the city realizes that the work may not be done satisfactorily unless householders will fulfill their obligations. The city can do no more than require the company to make regular trips. The garbage will not be collected if householders fail to heed instructions from the Health and Police departments.

The officers of the hauling company have insisted that the negligence of householders is responsible for nuisances and complaints. This assertion is not without foundation in fact. The company has been at fault, but not less the householders.

Arrangements have been made whereby the Health and Police departments will co-operate in instructing householders in their obligations and in enforcing these obligations. As the city proposes to hold the company to the terms of the contract, it is necessary that the citizens, generally, should support their representatives. Therefore, it is advisable that the directions issued by the Health and Police departments be obeyed faithfully.

There is an additional and equally important reason to induce householders to follow instructions. It is demonstrated that collection of garbage is difficult, and sometimes impossible, if the different kinds are not separated. It is also demonstrated that, when this is not done, the cost of collecting and hauling is larger. It is demonstrated also that productive garbage, which has a value, cannot be utilized unless the primary separation is made by householders.

As the Special Investigating Committee has recommended the "utilization method" of garbage disposal, separation of the various classes of garbage is imperative. The new method depends much for success upon the disposition of householders to perform their obligations.

They may object at first, on the ground that the innovation is an inconvenience, but they should bear in mind that there are duties which, as citizens or residents, they owe to the city and to one another. If the new method, when put into commission, is to be the success that it should be, the city will be compelled to cause primary separation of garbage. Householders understand the matter, and they will have an opportunity to show how eager they are to have all garbage collected.

The Republic presents its compliments to the Star, with thanks for the generous comment bestowed on its editorial treatment of the Butler case. The Republic has reason to believe that the editorial represented the sentiment of the State and is glad to know that another St. Louis newspaper is outspokenly committed to the idea of destroying lobbyism and graft without regard to political manipulations and machines. In municipal and State affairs the personal combinations of politicians must be ignored until the Missouri Idea is triumphant.

To show the perversity of human nature, they no sooner got through fighting over the postmaster-ship than they began scrapping over the assistant postmaster-ship.

Some things about the Republicans are objectionable, but their convention is wholly desirable.

Tom Atkins said he hated to take it away from the boys—but he did.

RECENT COMMENT.

Adults Need Attention.

There is one disadvantage which is involved in the very nature of education—that is that we have to assume that grown-up people are representative. We have even to go the length of assuming that grown-up people are sane. When we talk about encouraging health in children and discouraging morbidity, when we talk of such and such a child being abnormal or interesting, or neurotic or a genius, we are all the time taking for granted that we ourselves have attained to what is profitable and eternal in human nature. But there is at least something that may reasonably be said upon the other side. It may at least very plausibly be maintained that it is children who are, as after age, sane and reliable, and grown-up people who are, as after age, more or less fantastic and disconcerting. The great majority of grown-up people in any age will be in all probability slightly insane; for since no human philosophy is perfect, and since every human philosophy naturally treats itself as if it were perfect, the chances are in every generation that the majority of educated people will be eccentrics of one kind or another. It is quite untrue. Children, on the other hand, it might be maintained, represent the actual primary and untouched human nature. Whatever agrees with that is sane, whatever disagrees with it is eccentric. Children are always children; or to limit the matter with more precision, babies, at any rate, are always babies. But few will be so paradoxical as to maintain that men are always men, or women always women.

Herbert Spencer.
St. Paul Pioneer Press.
Whether we regard the man or his work, the impression given by Herbert Spencer is one of overpowering intellectuality. A backward boy of delicate constitution, without the formal education of school or university and with distinct limitations of ability to acquire certain branches of learning, he produced the most monumental work in point of variety of detail and breadth of generalization that has been produced. Like Parkman and others, but in a broader and more arduous field, he had to battle with discouraging obstacles. Having outlined at the age of 40 the scheme of his "Synthetic Philosophy" he worked at it for forty years in spite of ill health, that forbade prolonged labor and that caused interruptions of days and weeks and sometimes months. Moreover, for the first twenty-four years of this period he not only worked at a loss but seriously embarrassed him, but for many years suffered the keen disappointment of a lack of recognition by many whose recognition was important.

Will You Wait?
Oh, will you read the message,
Or will you skip the page
And wait until it's dramatized
And see it on the stage?

His Name for It.
Professor: "What would you call a body holding within itself another body of smaller size but of similar shape?"
"O: 'A peanut, sir.'"

The Kind of Neutrality.
Senator Hanna's latest position in regard to the presidency is that of "avowed neutrality," much like the position of the United States fleet at Panama toward the Republic of Colombia.

A Panamanian.
It is the New York Tribune that says the inhabitant of Panama is a Panamanian. And how about the ladies?

Fee Up to Date.
Chicago Tribune.
The heirs of the future will be known, perhaps, as rare and radium maidens.

MISS LILLIAN REARDEN WEDS CHRISTIAN KENNEY;
MRS. HANDLAN INTRODUCES DAUGHTERS AT RECEPTION.

MISS LILLIAN REARDEN,
BRIDE OF HONOR.



MRS. CHRISTIAN KENNEY,
THE BRIDE.



MRS. WILL WALKER,
MATRON OF HONOR.

THE BRIDE AND ATTENDANTS AT THE KENNEY-REARDEN WEDDING LAST EVENING.

The marriage of Miss Lillian Mae Rearden, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rearden, No. 462 Washington boulevard, to Christian Kenney, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kenney of St. Louis, took place last evening and formed the prominent nuptial event of the day.

Ceremony and reception were both at the Rearden residence, which was elaborately trimmed with flowers, the color scheme being entirely white with many greens. Several pretty features were introduced.

A floral arch of greens and white roses spanned the staircase leading from the reception hall, while above the balustrade and grill work was massed with Southern smilax and dotted with large white chrysanthemums. A canopy built from the parlor mirror was also made of greens and white roses with tiny electric lights. All the rooms were adorned with the same flowers, combined with delicate greens of many varieties. The ceremony was at half past 8 o'clock, with only relatives and a very few friends to witness it. The Reverend Doctor Michael Burnham was the officiating clergyman.

To the music of a stringed orchestra the two brides, Warren Hubbard Kenney and Frank LeRoy Rearden, brothers of the bride and bridegroom, appeared at the appointed time, gathering up white satin ribbons as they progressed down the staircase and across the hall, pausing at the parlor door, where they held the ribbons. The bridegroom followed.

Next came Mrs. Will Walker, matron of honor, wearing her wedding gown of fine Brussels lace built over chiffon and carrying a princess robe of real Irish lace, with inserted medallions of cream broadcloth. Her veil was in French style, being caught to one side and held in place by a half crown of lilies of the valley. She carried a shower of the same flowers. Mrs. Rearden wore black lace over Dresden silk.

The reception which followed from 9 to 11 o'clock was a very large one. The honeymoon will be spent in Washington, D. C., where the bride will be much entertained. The bride will receive on Thursday, in January, with Mrs. Burnham, the winter Mr. and Mrs. Kenney will make their home at the Rearden residence, going to housekeeping next spring.

MRS. HANDLAN'S RECEPTION.
Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Handlan's reception yesterday afternoon at the Washington Hotel was one of the largest and handsomest functions of the winter.

The entertainment was primarily to introduce her three young daughters, the Misses Marie, Katherine and Vella Handlan, who have recently returned to St. Louis after several years spent in completing their education in Washington City, and after a season of travel. They received yesterday with Mrs. Handlan in the large first-floor drawing-room, which was trimmed with quantities of flowers and greens. Pink begonia predominated, their vivid coloring massed effectively against a dark green background of Southern holly and palms.

Mrs. Handlan wore an imported gown of black crepe de Chine, trimmed in black lace of a delicate pattern with a few hand-sewn jewels. Mrs. Handlan wore white tulle, the entire gown elaborately trimmed with pink roses and many greens. Several French styles were worn, including a frock of pale blue chiffon velvet, with blue applique, while Miss Vera wore white chiffon and palms.

Assisting were Mrs. William J. Kemp, Jr., eldest daughter of the household, in a gown of pink and white, and Miss Marie, in a gown of pink and white. French styles were worn, including a frock of pale blue chiffon velvet, with blue applique, while Miss Vera wore white chiffon and palms.

Among the guests were: Messrs. J. M. Norrell, Otto Forster, Bert E. Hill, Ernest Wade, John W. Lander, Will Leighton.

Walter Hoogher, Fernand Desloge, Henry, Herman Layton, Schick, Southern, George J. Jones, Russell Harding, Misses Sarah Southern, Virginia Lee, Minnie Lee, Alice Humphrey.

Lucille Overholt, Katherine Overholt, Stella Wade, O'Reilly.

BOWLING CLUB MEETS.
The Tuxedo Bowling Club gave its first bowling party last Sunday evening at the Riverside alley. A feature of the evening was the high game played by William Schenk and by Miss Anne Roth. After the second game a repast was served. Those present were:

Messrs. Joseph Roth, Charles H. Seiler, John W. Kemp, Jr., Lewis Schick, William Lippin, Albert Miller.

Misses Nellie Mathers, Nellie McHugh, Minnie Lee, Della Stander, Annie Roth.

ENTERTAINED AT MUSICALS.
Miss Theresa Teutenberg entertained friends on Wednesday afternoon and evening with a musical and game party. Among the guests were:

Messrs. Emma Schmidt, Th. Schwartzberg, Messrs. Charles Teutenberg, Arthur Melner, George Heuser.

"KEY CLUB" ENTERTAINED.
The "Key Club" met at the home of Mrs. Stanford, No. 246 Dalton street, on Monday evening, in honor of her birthday anniversary, and presented to her a marble pedestal. The evening was pleasantly spent with music, after which supper was served. Among those present were:

Messrs. McQuire, Henck, Gardner, Bernier, Heltzer, Feick.

McCAIN-LEE ANNOUNCEMENT.
An engagement made known yesterday afternoon at the Handlan reception is that of Miss Minnie Lee, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Lee, to William Roy McCain of St. Louis. Miss Lee received many expressions of good will from the ladies at the reception, to most of whom the young lady has been in Chicago for several months. She is now visiting her sister, Miss Virginia Lee, at No. 462 West Belle place.

PERSONAL MENTION.
Doctor and Mrs. Bradford Lewis have taken an apartment at No. 426 Lindell boulevard.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Mimi Berthold and Samuel Bradley Gundy of Toronto on Thursday, December 17.

Mrs. Walter Hoogher is entertaining her brother, Mrs. John Hill, and also Mrs. Breckinridge Speed of Kentucky.

Miss Fanita Duncan will entertain on December 15 with a tea.

Miss Emilie Eppelsheimer, who has recently returned from Europe, where she completed her music education, will make her debut in St. Louis at a concert which will be given Tuesday evening at the Memorial Hall, Nineteenth and Locust streets.

Many citizens of the South Side are indignant because of the transferring of Miss Doris Fisse of No. 2615 Cleveland avenue, for the last five years head assistant of the Sherman School, to the position of head assistant of the John Marshall School.

Differences, it is alleged, with Principal

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

THE POOR VOTER ON ELECTION DAY.

BY WHITTIER.

HITLER was a Republican after the Emancipation Proclamation. He always voted, and the sentiments expressed in the following poem were heartfelt. They remind one of Burns' "A Man's Man for 'A' That." Whittier was a great admirer of Burns. He has related with what great joy he read for the first time when a farmer's lad the Scottish bard's poems.

THE poorest now is but my peer,
The highest not more high;
To-day, of all the weary year,
A king of men am I.
To-day, alike are great and small,
The nameless and the known;
My palace is the people's hall,
The ballot-box my throne!

Who comes to-day upon the list
Beside the served shall stand;
Alike the brown and wrinkled list,
The gloved and dainty hand!
The rich is level with the poor,
The weak is strong to-day;
And sleekest broadcloth counts no more
Than homespun frock of gray.

While there's a grief to seek redress,
Or balance to adjust,
Where weighs our living manhood less
Than Mammon's vilest dust—
While there's a right to need my vote,
A wrong to sweep away,
Up! clouted knee and ragged coat!
A man's a man to-day!

To-day let pomp and vain pretense
My stubborn right abide;
I set a plain man's common sense
Against the pedant's pride.
To-day shall simple manhood try
The strength of gold and land;
The wide world has no wealth to buy
The power in my right hand!

Arden R. Morgan of No. 3532 Blaine avenue led to the action.

"The trouble has been brewing for over a month," said a prominent South Side citizen last night. "The pupils and their parents are indignant over her removal."

Miss Fisse, who is well known in social circles, has her own ideas about teaching school, and she does not like to have any one dictate to her.

Because of her ideas as to how her pupils ought to be taught, it is said, Principal Morgan disagreed with her. One of the reasons for the friction, it is stated, was that Miss Fisse refused to let the children do home work.

Miss Fisse taught the highest class, the one that will be graduated this month into the High School. Miss Fisse was greatly beloved by her pupils, and their parents think her removal unjust.

Several days ago Miss Fisse went to Superintendent Soltan and told him she was going to resign. She said she was not to tell him that he would arrange to transfer her. The transfer was approved at the last meeting of the Board of Education.

At Chicago Hotels.
—Eugene McAuliffe of Springfield, Mo., is at the Southern.

—J. J. Alschuler of Texas is registered at the Lincoln.

—H. M. Holleman of Apex, N. C., is a guest at the Lincoln.

—George R. Belding, Mayor of Hot Springs, Ark., has a party of friends at the Southern.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Miles of Jerseyville, Ill., are at the Lincoln.

—Charles T. Dempsey of St. Genevieve, Mo., is staying at the Lincoln.

—T. W. Donaldson registered at the St. Nicholas, coming from Texas.

—W. B. Pratt, Baltimore, Md., is registered at the New St. James and the Platanos.

—J. M. Terrell of Dallas, Tex., is at the Lincoln.

—Mr. and